

TYPIIFICATION OF PARMELIA DOLOSA DES ABBAYES (LICHENES)

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In my monograph of Parmelia subgenus Amphigymnia (Hale, 1965), I considered P. dolosa to be a synonym of P. paulensis Zahlbr. Examination of several more collections from Madagascar and a review of the chemistry with thin-layer chromatography (which came into use after the publication of the monograph) have shown this treatment to be erroneous. As so generously pointed out by Dr. S. Kurokawa (1969), who took the time to re-examine specimens preserved in US, P. paulensis contains norlobaridone, "neoloxodic acid," and atranorin, accounting for the weak KC+ rose color test. While I have not confirmed this chemistry, I was able to demonstrate gyrophoric acid, as reported by des Abbayes, in both syntypes of P. dolosa, tests for which had previously been unsatisfactory. A fatty acid, probably protolichesterinic acid, is also present along with atranorin. The syntypes differ, however, in morphology; one (near Ankazobe, Madagascar) has laminal lobulate isidia, as mentioned specifically by des Abbayes in the original description, while the other (Manjakatempo, Madagascar) has coarse sorediate isidia along the margins. This latter specimen appears to be identical with P. diacidula Hale, a South African species.

Parmelia dolosa, then, is a valid species, and I am selecting the Ankazobe specimen as the lectotype. All three species involved, P. diacidula, P. dolosa, and P. paulensis, are quite closely related and still rather poorly circumscribed because so few collections are available. A summary of the species follows.

PARMELIA DIACIDULA Hale, 1965, p. 287. Type collection: Boschfontein Forest, Lions River, Natal, South Africa, Alborn 8679 (LD, holotype; US, isotype).

Distribution: South Africa, Madagascar.

Chemistry: Atranorin, gyrophoric acid, and a fatty acid, probably protolichesterinic acid.

Diagnostic characters: cilia, marginal sorediate isidia.

Specimens examined: MADAGASCAR: Manjakatempo, Centre Moyen, Benoist 569 (LD, US), des Abbayes 30/7/1956 (REN, US, syntype of P. dolosa). Specimens from South Africa listed in Hale (1965).

PARMELIA DOLOSA Des Abbayes, 1961, p. 115. Type collection: near Ankazobe, Ambohitantely Forest, Centre Medien, Madagascar, des Abbayes 21/8/1956 (REN, lectotype; US, isotype).

Distribution: Madagascar.

Chemistry: Atranorin, gyrophoric acid, and a fatty acid, probably protolichesterinic acid.

Diagnostic characters: cilia, mostly laminal irregularly sublobulate isidia.

Specimens examined: MADAGASCAR: Manjakatempo, Benoist 1091 (LD, US).

PARMELIA PAULENSIS Zahlbr. 1909, p. 175. Type collection: near Taipas, Mt. Jaraguá, Saõ Paulo, Brazil, Schiffner (W, holotype).

Distribution: Brazil.

Chemistry: Atranorin, norlobaridone, and "neoloxodic acid" (Kurokawa, 1969).

Diagnostic characters: cilia, marginal soreciate isidia.

Specimens examined: Since the two specimens cited in Hale (1965), one from Madagascar and one from Réunion, are apparently incorrectly determined (there has been no opportunity to re-examine these), P. paulensis is represented only by the type collection.

Literature Cited

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